

RELIEF SHIP DIXIE OFF TO MARTINIQUE.

(Continued from First Page.)

view of meeting the necessities of the climate, and no perishable stuff has been bought.

Rush space was left after the Government's supplies were taken on board were filled by contributions made through The World, and the Dixie will carry sufficient supplies to keep the refugees at Fort de France alive for a week or two. By that time other relief ships will have reached the stricken island.

Scientists in Expedition.

Among the distinguished scientists who sailed on the Dixie are Prof. Israel C. Russell, of the University of Michigan; Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey; C. S. Borchgrevik, the Antarctic explorer; Prof. Thomas A. Jagger, of Harvard University, and E. O. Hovey, Assistant

Curator of the American Museum of Natural History.

The ship's surgeon who accompanied the expedition were Dr. Church, the old Princeton football player and former surgeon in the Rough Riders; Dr. Curtis and Dr. Kelly.

Mr. J. J. Jessup, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, has bought 1500 barrels of provisions on board the Dixie, of the Quebec Steamship Line. This was consigned to residents of St. Pierre, who are now dead. Mr. Jessup bought the goods from the consignee.

Relief from St. Kitts.

A cablegram has been sent to the captain of the Madiana, who will stop at St. Kitts, instructing him to proceed at once to Fort de France. The supplies bought by Mr. Jessup will be turned over to the French authorities for distribution.

Mr. Jessup has secured cargo space for 1500 barrels in the Pontabella, which sails for Martinique on Saturday, and this space will be filled with goods to be bought by funds raised by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce called to consider relief plans for the survivors of the Martinique disaster met this afternoon.

President Morris K. Jessup presided, and Cornelius N. Bliss, who has been appointed treasurer of the National Relief Fund by President Roosevelt, was present.

Mr. Bliss announced that he would serve on the committee and that subscriptions would be received at his office in the Fourth National Bank. He said before the meeting that he had already received a number of subscriptions and that the response of the country at large would not doubt be prompt and generous.

Before the meeting President Jessup and Mr. Bliss decided to send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking him to name additional members of the committee for New York. Mayor Low, Gustav H. Schwab, Daniel S. Lyman and others were suggested for the enlarged committee.

Providing for a Committee.

President Jessup, in addressing the meeting, said that it was called that the Chamber might do its part in the relief work for the suffering people of Martinique.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt presented resolutions which were adopted. The resolutions described the awful conditions at St. Pierre, praised the President and Mayor Low for the action they have taken and provided for the appointment of a committee to represent the Chamber in obtaining funds.

Mr. Hewitt said that the President of the Chamber had already made arrangements by which the sufferers would probably receive their first relief from the Chamber of Commerce by tomorrow noon.

This announcement was applauded by the members of the Board.

In addition Mr. Hewitt said that space had been reserved on the Quebec ship sailing Saturday, and additional supplies would be sent at that time.

Committee of Sixty Named.

A committee of sixty was appointed to represent the Chamber in its relief

FACTS ABOUT ST. VINCENT.

The island is of volcanic origin and is eighteen miles long by eleven miles wide.

The population is about 50,000, consisting of Caribbean Indians, negroes and French residents.

The largest town is Kingstown, which has about 6,000 inhabitants.

The volcano, La Soufriere, is in the north end of the island. It has been spouting lava for a week, and the northern half of the island has been devastated. Many large estates have been ruined and 2,000 persons have perished.

The other inhabitants have fled to the southward to escape the fiery flood and hail of stones and rocks.

Lava has fallen in Kingstown to a depth of two inches. Up to today no definite news had been received from St. Vincent since Sunday. Since that time earthquake shocks have been felt on neighboring islands.

Vessels that have tried to reach St. Vincent have been turned back by the showers of lava and lava and by the awful appearance of La Soufriere.

stantly expecting to be themselves buried or burned to death, are now in danger of starvation. The food supply is limited, and it is reported that unless urgent steps are taken to succor the inhabitants of Kingstown horrible misery will be entailed.

St. Vincent is eighteen miles long and about eleven miles wide. Previous to the present disaster the population numbered about fifty thousand. Most of these lived in the southern portion of the island, and have therefore escaped with their lives, though they have been subjected to discomfort during the last week.

Kingstown Isolated.

The present eruption is the first that La Soufriere has had since 1812. At that time several thousand Indians and negroes and a few white residents were killed. Then the appearance of the mountain was changed, a new crater being formed and the old crater closing to become a beautiful lake of clear water.

Intermittently Active.

According to Indian tradition there was a similar eruption in 1718, but no considerable damage was done. About elapsed between the various eruptions. La Soufriere became active a month ago, and since then smoke has been constantly issuing from the crater, while flames have been seen about the top of the mountain at night.

Stones as large as eggs have fallen twelve miles away, and the fall of ashes at Kingstown, eighteen miles away, amounted to two inches at last reports.

Distinct earthquake shocks were felt here last night, and great fears are felt that they were due to increased activity of the volcano. Should this prove to be true, it is possible that the awful disaster at St. Pierre has been duplicated at St. Vincent.

AMERICANS IN PARIS GIVE FOR RELIEF.

PARIS, May 14.—The meeting this afternoon, called by the American Chamber of Commerce, to raise funds for the relief of the West Indian sufferers, was well attended, and over 12,000 francs (\$2,400) was subscribed in a few minutes to aid the destitute people at Martinique.

L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE HELPS ISLANDERS.

A subscription in aid of the stricken people of Martinique has been opened by The Alliance Francaise of this city. James H. Hyde, President of the Alliance, after having subscribed to the French Government's Relief Fund, contributed \$100 to the fund of the Alliance.

At No. 487 Broadway, the treasurer of the society, Robert J. Huguet, is receiving the contributions of those desiring to participate in this charity.

POPE AND KRUGER CONTRIBUTE TO FUND.

ROME, May 14.—The Pope has contributed 20,000 lire (\$4,000) to the fund being raised for the relief of the sufferers from the Martinique disaster.

PARIS, May 14.—Former President Kruger has sent a message of condolence to President Loubet, in which he says that although handicapped by circumstances, he desires to emphasize his sympathy by contributing 500 francs (\$100) towards the Martinique fund.

BERLIN, May 14.—The Town Council of Berlin has unanimously recommended to the Prussian authorities the immediate donation of 50,000 marks (\$10,000) for the relief of the sufferers in the West Indies.

SUPPLIES WANTED FOR 50,000 NEEDY.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Navy Department today received dispatches from General B. H. McMahon, commanding the Potomac, who stated from Fort de France:

"Provisioning needed in this stricken island is enormous. I have been unable to obtain supplies from the French authorities."

The good Housekeeper uses

Grape-Nuts and drops out meat just now

all Grocers

AMERICA SENDS MOST RELIEF.

SHIPS NOW AT OR ON WAY TO MARTINIQUE OR ST. VINCENT.

Dixie—American cruiser—Leaves New York to-day with \$100,000 worth of food and clothing.

(Cincinnati)—American cruiser—At Fort de France with provisions.

Potomac—American tug—Delivered supplies at Fort de France yesterday.

Sterling—American collier—To leave Porto Rico with supplies bought there by Gov. Hunt.

Madiana—American tug—With supplies bought by New York Chamber of Commerce, to reach Fort de France Saturday.

Luckenbach—American tug—To stop at Porto Rico to-night to load supplies.

Indefatigable—British warship—Ordered from Bermuda with supplies.

Wear—British mail steamer—From St. Lucia.

Kenneth—British tramp—Sails from St. Lucia to-day.

Valkyrie—Danish cruiser—Leaves from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, to-day.

D'Astous—French cruiser—Sailed from Toulon with \$100,000.

Sachet—French cruiser—Now at Fort de France.

FIRE SELN NEAR FORT DE FRANCE.

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, May 14.—The St. Lucia signal station here reports having seen a conflagration last night in the direction of Fort de France, Martinique.

COULDN'T STAY IN TAMMANY AND KEEP MY SELF-RESPECT.

—LEWIS NIXON.

(Continued from First Page.)

at down, and as Mr. Nixon bounced out into the reception room, the committee room of Tammany Hall was as silent as a tomb.

Reporters crowded around Mr. Nixon and asked him for a statement. At first he was making one. At last he dictated the following:

"You may say that I have resigned and that my resignation will be accepted. I COULD NOT RETAIN THE LEADERSHIP OF TAMMANY HALL AND MY SELF-RESPECT AT THE SAME TIME. I would not lose my self-respect for the highest political preferment that I know of. I am out of politics, and from this time on Lewis Nixon is just a plain shipbuilder."

At the conclusion of this statement Mr. Nixon hurried down the steps of Tammany Hall, climbed into his automobile and rode away from Fourteenth street—doubtless forever.

It was some minutes after Mr. Nixon's departure before the Executive Committee came out of its trance. Then Mr. McMahon asked what action the committee wished to take upon Mr. Nixon's resignation. Somebody moved that it be voted on. It was. The exact result could not be ascertained after the meeting, but it is known that the vote in opposition to acceptance were few. Then somebody moved that the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Nixon be made unanimous. It was.

An adjournment was taken to Thursday, May 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the question of choosing a new leader for Tammany Hall will be taken up. None of the members of the Executive Committee would talk of the action of the meeting or discuss the identity of the probable successor of Lewis Nixon.

But Finally Got Through Lines of Customs Men Who Held Him Up.

Major-General Brooke was held up by the line of customs officers guarding the Ward line pier on the arrival of the Mexico to-day. He went to the dock to meet friends returning from Cuba. Dressed in civilian attire and without anything to signify his rank, he was promptly stopped by the sentries and asked for his pass.

While he was explaining that he had none, a bystander who recognized him made his identity known and he was immediately admitted to the pier.

CONSUMPTION

The time was when doctors thought consumption could not be permanently cured, but since they have discovered the powerful curative qualities of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey the best CURED doctors agree that it will per-

manently cure consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs. We have thousands of grateful patients who write us they have been cured by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

After being given up by several of our best physicians, suffering and long treated, and pronounced a case of incurable consumption, the sufferer stated the use of your Pure Malt Whiskey has been a great blessing and in an hour's time, although that he is all feeling quite happy.

Write Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey Co., Chicago, Ill., if you are sick and run down, and we will send you a bottle of our Pure Malt Whiskey, and tell you how to use it.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

The finest orchards yield the choicest fruit, the fairest wheat fields yield the finest flour, and the choicest tea crops yield

White Rose CEYLON TEA

Trial Size, 10c. All Grocers.

The good Housekeeper uses

Grape-Nuts and drops out meat just now

all Grocers

MEN OF NATIONAL FAME USE PE-RU-NA FOR CATARRH.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Senator Sullivan Says: "I Take Pleasure in Recommending Your Great National Catarrh Cure, Peruna, as the Best I Have Ever Tried."

Hon. W. V. Sullivan, United States Senator from Mississippi, in a letter recently written to Dr. Hartman of Oxford, Miss., says the following of Peruna as a catarrh remedy:

"For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its most incipient stage, so much so that I became alarmed as to my general health. But, hearing of Peruna as a good remedy, I gave it a fair trial and soon began to improve. Its effects were distinctly beneficial, removing the annoying symptoms, and it was particularly good as a tonic."

"I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Peruna, as the best I have ever tried."

W. V. SULLIVAN.

We have letters of recommendation from over forty members of Congress attesting to the virtues of Peruna as a catarrh tonic.

A book containing testimonials of prominent men and women who use Peruna sent free by the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Chas. F. Jenkins, Venerable Council of Garland Camp 202, Modern Woodmen of America, writes from Aurora, Ill., Beacon Office, as follows:

"I endorse Peruna because I have found by personal experi-

ence that it is not a common patent medicine, but a scientifically prepared medicine which simply cures catarrh and cleanses the blood of its impurities, keeping the system in a fine, healthy condition."

After all the personal experience of one man is worth more than the theoretical guesses of a thousand men. Mr. Jenkins knows what he is talking about when he recommends Peruna, because he has tried it. Peruna cures catarrh because it reaches the source of catarrh.

Peruna cleanses the blood of its impurities, because it regulates those organs that make blood.

Peruna keeps the system in a fine, healthy condition, because it restores the function of every organ, and brings vigor to the entire nervous system.

Mr. Jenkins is right. Peruna is a carefully prepared prescription, prepared by

one of the oldest and best-known pharmacists in America. This is why it acts promptly and permanently.

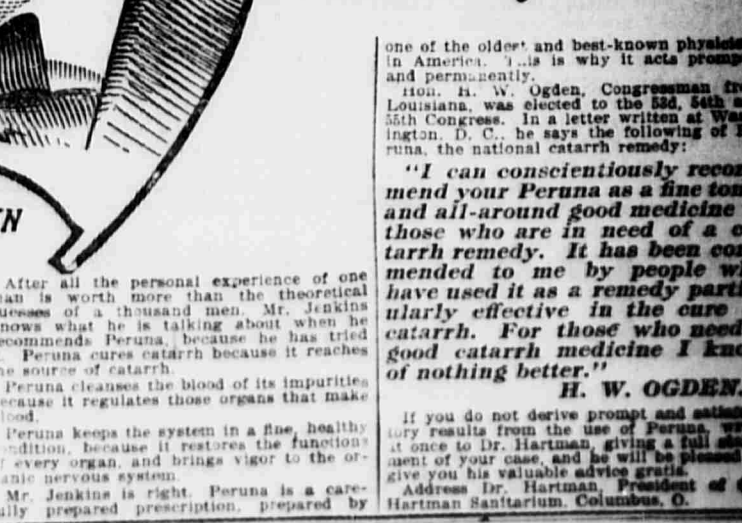
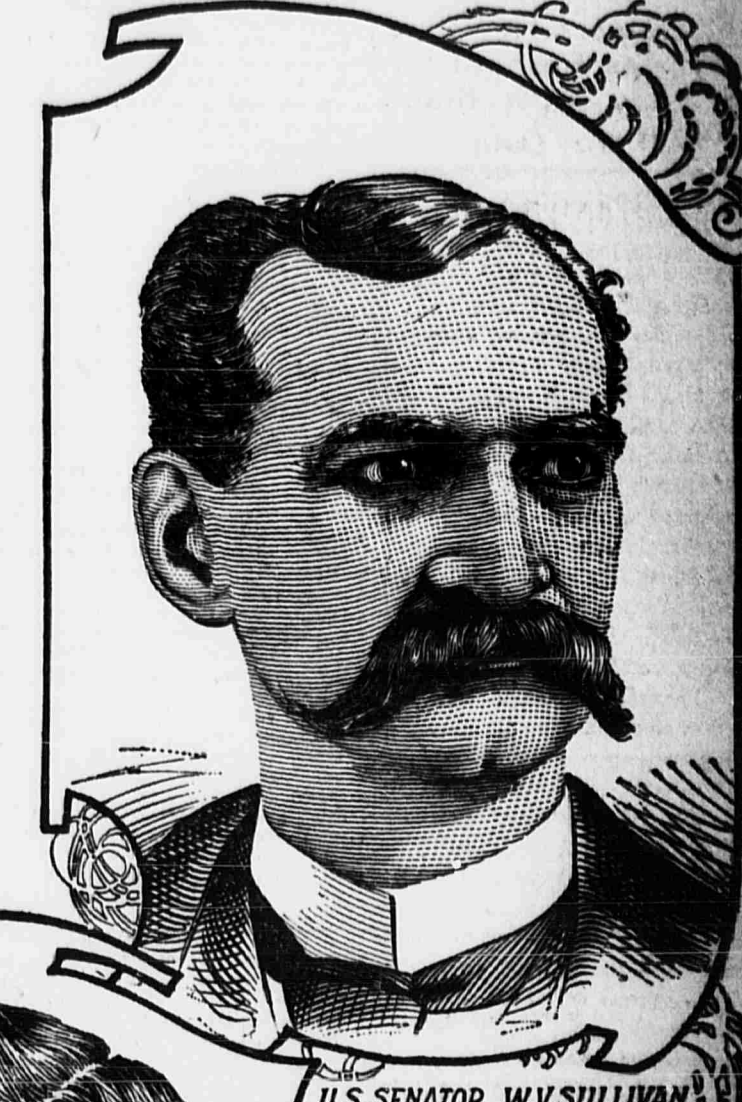
Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, was elected to the 52d, 53d and 54th Congress. In a letter written at Washington, D. C., he says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all-around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been recommended to me by people who are particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."

H. W. OGDEN.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.



ST. VINCENT DISASTER TOO HARROWING TO DESCRIBE.

—GOV. LLEWELLYN.

LONDON, May 14.—The Governor of the Windward Islands, Sir Robert Llewellyn, telegraphs the Colonial Office from the Island of St. Vincent, under date Tuesday, May 13, as follows:

"I arrived here yesterday and I found the state of affairs much worse than had been stated. The Administrator's reports show that the country on the east coast, between Robin Rock and Georgetown, was apparently struck and devastated in a manner similar to that which destroyed St. Pierre, and I fear that practically all living things in that radius were killed."

"Probably 1,600 persons lost their lives. The exact number will never be known. Managers and owners of the estates, with their families, and several of the better class of people have been killed. A thousand bodies have been found and buried. One hundred and sixty persons are in the hospital at Georgetown. Probably only six of this number will recover."

"The details of the disaster are too harrowing for description."

"I got at St. Lucia a coasting

steamer, which is running up and down the leeward coast, with water and provisions. Twenty-two hundred persons have received relief."

"I have asked for medical officers from Trinidad and Grenada. All the neighboring British colonies are assisting generously. Every effort is being made to grapple with the awful calamity."

"All the best sugar estates in the Caribbean country are devastated and the cattle are dead."

"The eruption continues, but is apparently moderating."

"Anxiety is still felt. All the officers and residents are co-operating with me. The ladies are making clothing."

"Sir Frederic M. Hodgson, the Governor of Barbados (British West Indies), forwarded to the Colonial Office to-day the report of the Colonial Secretary, who has just returned from a visit to St. Pierre, Martinique."

"It confirms the worst accounts of the disaster. The Secretary compares the ruined state of the island to that of a city which has been destroyed by a six mile wide, to burning sea wall. He adds, significantly, that the services of doctors are not required, as there are no wounded persons in that vicinity."

"Gov. Hodgson estimates that two million tons of dust from the Island of St. Vincent fell on the Island of Barbados."

ST. VINCENT'S NORTH END SUFFERS ST. PIERRE'S FATE.

CASTRIES, Island of St. Lucia, May 14.—The fate of Martinique has been the northern end of the Island of St. Vincent.

It is all aflame. La Soufriere is still in eruption and is belching forth miles of smoke and fire. It is impossible to get within miles of the volcano and there is no hope that any of the inhabitants of that section are alive.

Kingstown, with its 6,000 inhabitants, is still alive, but there is a pain of ashes falling and the air is full of sulphurous fumes. The people are panic-stricken.

Belugues from all parts of the island are crowding into the capital and clamoring for a means of escape. They have heard of the wiping out of St. Pierre and they are in constant fear that a final outbreak of the great volcano will overwhelm them.

A tremendous conflagration is going on all the time. The noise of the eruptions of La Soufriere is so great that it is difficult at times to hear anything at all in Kingstown. The out-

at sea the explosions of the mountain warn merchant ships away from the island.

Those who approach close enough see with each outbreak of sound a tremendous upheaval of subterranean tremors. Great balls of fire are shot miles into the air with each explosion in the darkness of night caused by the dense cloud of smoke and ashes the spectacle is magnificent but fearful. It is like a giant Roman candle shooting continuously.

Between the firing of the fire balls there come flashes of winding flames which run down the side of the mountain and sweep out landward and seaward. These flames are caused by the belched out gases which are ignited and burn as they sweep outward. In the intervals of darkness vivid electrical outbreaks sweep over the volcano's top and sides, adding to the dangers and the terrors.

Kingstown now and then all this and hourly grows more desperate. In addition to the horrors of the situation, the increasing frightened people who have not what has become of their friends and relatives in the northern part of the island and who are con-



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